

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11) Publication number : 06-053711

(43) Date of publication of application : 25.02.1994

(51) Int.Cl.

H01P 3/00
H01P 3/08
H01P 3/10
H01P 3/16

(21) Application number : 04-220881

(71) Applicant : FUKUSHIMA NIPPON DENKI KK

(22) Date of filing : 28.07.1992

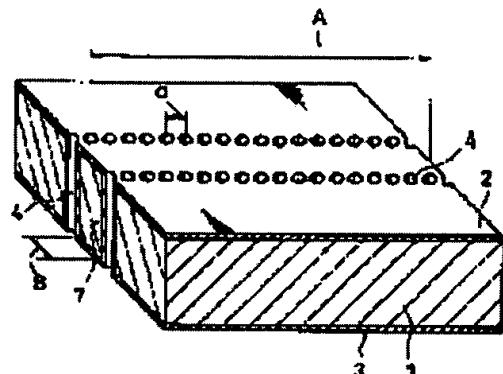
(72) Inventor : FURUYAMA SHIGEKI

(54) WAVEGUIDE LINE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To facilitate the processing and to improve the productivity by providing two lines of throughholes used to connect conductor layers, selecting an interval of the throughholes of each line smaller than an interval equivalent to a cut-off wavelength and selecting the interval of the two lines for the through holes to be a prescribed width of the waveguide.

CONSTITUTION: Two lines of plural throughholes 4, 4,... are provided for a dielectric base 1 including conductor layers 2, 3. An interval (a) of the throughholes of each line is selected to be an interval smaller than a cut-off wavelength of a relevant electromagnetic wave. Furthermore, an interval B of the lines of the throughholes 4 is selected in relation to a frequency of an electromagnetic wave. Thus, upper lower layers 2, 3 are connected by the lines of the throughholes 4 arranged at the smaller interval than the cut-off wavelength and a wall face of a square waveguide part 7 is formed approximately to form the waveguide line. In the Figure, a caption A indicates part of the waveguide line in the lengthwise direction. Thus, the electromagnetic having a prescribed frequency is surely propagated in a prescribed direction while being guided through the throughholes 4,4,... formed in the two lines in the base 1.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 28.06.1996

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection] 17.11.1998

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the

examiner's decision of rejection or application
converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

*** NOTICES ***

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION**[Detailed Description of the Invention]**

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the waveguide track for a microwave band or millimeter wave bands which starts a waveguide track, especially is constituted in a dielectric substrate.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] About the propagation circuit which sends an electromagnetic wave along with a substrate, some attempts, such as the strip line and a surface waveguide, are made and put in practical use conventionally.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, if it was in this conventional example, neither was necessarily enough about the unification with a substrate, after forming the propagation circuit for electromagnetic waves independently for this reason, there was troublesomeness of connecting with a predetermined substrate anew, and there was un-arranging [that productivity was bad].

[0004]

[Objects of the Invention] this invention sets it as the purpose to offer the waveguide track which aimed at improvement in productivity while it improves un-arranging [which this conventional example has] and attains the unification with a dielectric substrate especially.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In this invention, while making the interval of 2 ***** and the flow hole of each of this train into an interval smaller than a cutoff wave length for the flow hole which consists of the plurality which connects the aforementioned conductor layer to the dielectric substrate which has a conductor layer more than a bilayer, the composition of setting the interval of the train of the flow hole of this biseriate as predetermined waveguide width of face is taken. It is going to attain the purpose mentioned above by this.

[0006]

[Function] The electromagnetic wave of predetermined frequency is guided in the flow hole formed over the biseriate, and the inside of a dielectric substrate is certainly spread in the predetermined direction.

[0007]

[Example] Hereafter, one example of this invention is explained based on drawing 1. In this drawing 1, a sign 1 shows a dielectric substrate. Both sides of this dielectric substrate 1 are respectively equipped with conductor layers 2 and 3 in the shape of a field all over the. The flow holes 4 and 4 and which pierce through the conductor layers 2 and 3 concerned and the dielectric substrate 1 to the aforementioned dielectric substrate 1 containing conductor layers 2 and 3, and change from plurality to it are prepared over the biseriate. Processing formation of the flow hole 4 of each of this train is carried out with the gestalt which flows through between the conductor layers 2 and 3 mentioned above. The interval a of the flow hole 4 of each of this train is set as the interval smaller than the wavelength (cutoff wave length) of the electromagnetic wave concerned. Furthermore, the interval B of the train which consists of a flow hole 4 of these plurality is specified with the frequency of an electromagnetic wave.

[0008] Thus, flow connection of the vertical conductor layers 2 and 3 is carried out by the train of the flow hole 4 put in order at the small interval, the wall surface of the rectangular waveguide portion 7 is formed in approximation by this of it, and the waveguide track is constituted from a cutoff wave length. Sign A shows a part of length direction of a waveguide track. Thereby, the electromagnetic wave of predetermined frequency is guided at the flow holes 4 and 4 and which were formed over the biseriate, and the inside of the dielectric substrate 1 is certainly spread in the predetermined direction.

[0009] A breakthrough is formed first and you may make it fill up each breakthrough with a conductive member after

that about the flow hole 4 here.

[0010] Thus, since a waveguide track can be formed free towards the arbitrary parts in the dielectric substrate 1 according to this example, processing becomes easy. The need of newly equipping with other members on a substrate since a waveguide track can be set up by processing it is completely lost. a hole predetermined to the dielectric substrate 1 -- The outstanding waveguide track which composition becomes very easy in this point, and is not in the former that the miniaturization of the whole equipment can also be attained can be obtained.

[0011]

[Effect of the Invention] Since this invention is constituted as mentioned above, and functions and a waveguide can be set up free towards the arbitrary parts in a dielectric substrate according to this, processing becomes easy. The need of newly equipping with other members on a substrate since a waveguide track can be set up only by processing it is completely lost. the predetermined hole of plurality [substrate / dielectric] -- The outstanding waveguide track which composition becomes very easy in this point, and is not in the former that the miniaturization of the whole equipment can also be attained as compared with the conventional thing can be offered.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The waveguide track characterized by setting the interval of the train of the flow hole of this biseriate as predetermined waveguide width of face while making the interval of 2 ***** and the flow hole of each of this train into an interval smaller than a cutoff wave length for the flow hole which changes from the plurality which connects the aforementioned conductor layer to the dielectric substrate which has a conductor layer more than a bilayer.

[Claim 2] The waveguide track characterized by having set the interval of the train of the through hole of this biseriate as predetermined waveguide width of face, and filling up with a conductive member the dielectric substrate which has a conductor layer more than a bilayer at each aforementioned breakthrough while making the interval of 2 ***** and the breakthrough of each of this train into the interval smaller than a cutoff wave length for the breakthrough which consists of the plurality which connects the aforementioned conductor layer.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the perspective diagram showing a part of one example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

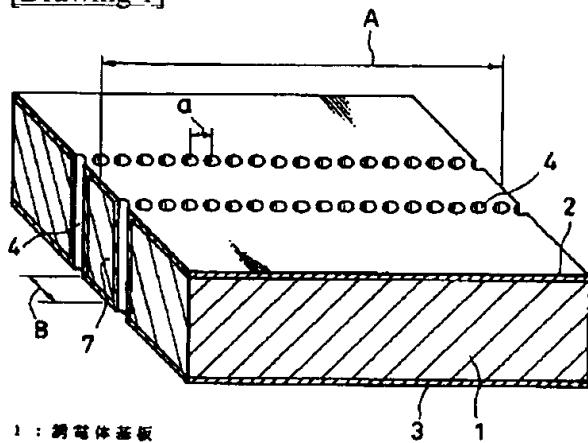
- 1 Dielectric Substrate
- 2 Three Conductor layer
- 4 Flow Hole

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS**[Drawing 1]**

1 : 誘電体基板

2, 3 : 複合層

4 : 塵通穴

7 : 波導管部分

A : 波導管線路長さ方向の一部

a : 尘通穴間隔

B : 列の間隔

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12)公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平6-53711

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)2月25日

(51)Int.C1.⁵

識別記号

府内整理番号

F I

技術表示箇所

H 01 P 3/00

3/08

3/10

3/16

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数2

(全3頁)

(21)出願番号 特願平4-220881

(71)出願人 390001074

福島日本電気株式会社

福島県福島市清水町字一本松1番地の1

(22)出願日 平成4年(1992)7月28日

(72)発明者 古山 栄起

福島県福島市清水町字一本松1番地の1 福
島日本電気株式会社内

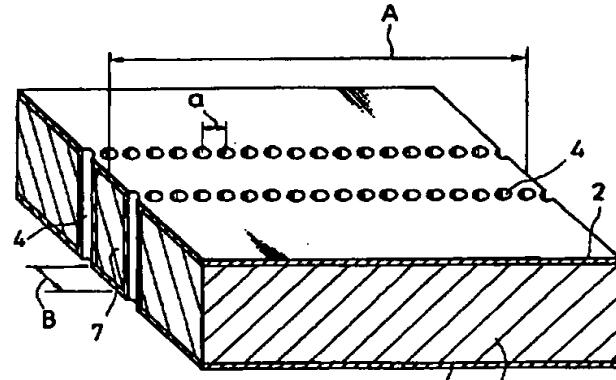
(74)代理人 弁理士 高橋 勇

(54)【発明の名称】導波管線路

(57)【要約】

【目的】 誘電体基板との一体化を図ると共に、生産性向上を図った導波管線路を提供すること。

【構成】 二層以上の導体層2, 3を有する誘電体基板1に、導体層2, 3を結ぶ複数個から成る導通穴4を二列設け、この各列の導通穴4の間隔を遮断波長より小さい間隔とすると共に、この二列の導通穴4の列の間隔を所定の導波管幅に設定したこと。



1 : 誘電体基板

2, 3 : 导体層

4 : 導通穴

7 : 导波管部分

A : 導波管線路長さ方向の一部

a : 導通穴間隔

B : 列の間隔

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 二層以上の導体層を有する誘電体基板に、前記導体層を結ぶ複数個から成る導通穴を二列設け、この各列の導通穴の間隔を遮断波長より小さい間隔とすると共に、この二列の導通穴の列の間隔を所定の導波管幅に設定したことを特徴とする導波管線路。

【請求項2】 二層以上の導体層を有する誘電体基板に、前記導体層を結ぶ複数個から成る貫通孔を二列設け、この各列の貫通孔の間隔を遮断波長より小さい間隔とすると共に、この二列の貫通孔の列の間隔を所定の導波管幅に設定し、前記各貫通孔に導電性部材を充填したことを特徴とする導波管線路。

【発明の詳細な説明】**【0001】**

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、導波管線路に係り、特に誘電体基板内に構成されるマイクロ波帯或いはミリ波帯用の導波管線路に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 基板に沿って電磁波を送る伝送回路については、従来よりストリップ線路や表面波線路等いくつかの試みがなされ実用化されている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、かかる従来例にあっては、いづれも、基板との一体化については必ずしも充分なものではなく、このため、電磁波用の伝送回路を別に形成したのち、改めて所定の基板に連結するという煩わしさがあり、生産性が悪いという不都合があった。

【0004】

【発明の目的】 本発明は、かかる従来例の有する不都合を改善し、とくに、誘電体基板との一体化を図ると共に、生産性向上を図った導波管線路を提供することを、その目的とする。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明では、二層以上の導体層を有する誘電体基板に、前記導体層を結ぶ複数個から成る導通穴を二列設け、この各列の導通穴の間隔を遮断波長より小さい間隔とすると共に、この二列の導通穴の列の間隔を所定の導波管幅に設定する、という構成を探っている。これによって前述した目的を達成しようとするものである。

【0006】

【作用】 所定周波数の電磁波が、誘電体基板内を二列にわたって形成された導通穴に案内されて、所定の方向に確実に伝播される。

【0007】

【実施例】 以下、本発明の一実施例を図1に基づいて説

明する。この図1において、符号1は誘電体基板を示す。この誘電体基板1の両面には、その全面に導体層2、3が各々面状に装着されている。導体層2、3を含む前記誘電体基板1には、当該導体層2、3および誘電体基板1を貫いて複数個から成る導通穴4、4、……が二列にわたって設けられている。この各列の導通穴4は、前述した導体層2、3の相互間を導通する形態をもって加工形成されている。この各列の導通穴4の間隔aは、当該電磁波の波長（遮断波長）よりも小さい間隔に設定されている。更に、これら複数の導通穴4からなる列の間隔Bは、電磁波の周波数により特定されるようになっている。

【0008】 このように、遮断波長より小さな間隔で並べられた導通穴4の列によって上下導体層2、3が導通連結され、これにより方形導波管部分7の壁面が近似的に形成されて導波管線路が構成されている。記号Aは導波管線路の長さ方向の一部を示す。これにより、所定周波数の電磁波は、誘電体基板1内を二列にわたって形成された導通穴4、4、……に案内されて所定の方向に確實に伝播されるようになっている。

【0009】 ここで、導通穴4については、貫通孔をまず形成し、その後に各貫通孔に導電性部材を充填するようにしたものであってもよい。

【0010】 このように本実施例によると、誘電体基板1内の任意の箇所に向けて自在に導波管線路を形成し得るので加工が容易となり、誘電体基板1に所定の孔加工をすることにより導波管線路を設定し得るので基板上に新たに他の部材を装着する必要が全く無くなり、かかる点においては構成がいたって簡単となり、装置全体の小型化も図り得るという従来にない優れた導波管線路を得ることができる。

【0011】

【発明の効果】 本発明は、以上のように構成され機能するので、これによると、誘電体基板内の任意の箇所に向けて自在に導波管を設定し得るので加工が容易となり、誘電体基板に複数個の所定の孔加工をするだけで導波管線路を設定し得るので基板上に新たに他の部材を装着する必要が全く無くなり、かかる点においては構成がいたって簡単となり、従来のものに比較して装置全体の小型化も図り得るという従来にない優れた導波管線路を提供することができる。

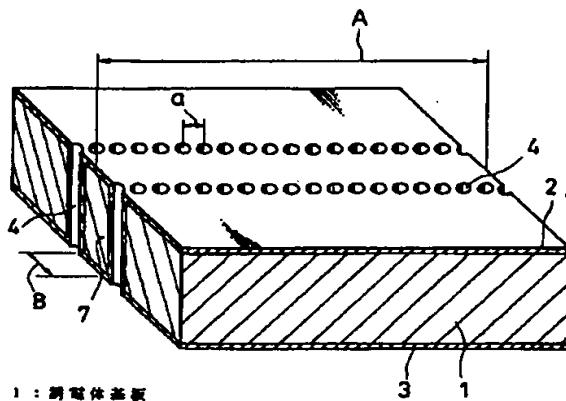
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の一実施例の一部を示す斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 誘電体基板
- 2, 3 導体層
- 4 導通穴

【図1】



1 : 製電体基板
2, 3 : 製体層
4 : 穴通穴
7 : 線放管部分
A : 線放管線路長さ方向の一部
a : 穴通穴間隔
B : 列の間隔